

of the Armed Forces who are not on active duty shall be forwarded to the individual concerned in such manner as to ensure that the allegations are delivered to the addressee only. Military channels will be used when practicable.

(2) Communications from a judge of a civilian court, including a court summons or judicial order, concerning the availability of personnel to appear at an adoption hearing, where it is alleged that the member not on active duty is the father of an illegitimate child shall receive a reply that such person is not on active duty. A copy of the communication and the reply will be forwarded to the named individual.

(3) When requested by a court, the last known address of inactive members may be furnished under the same conditions as set forth for former members under paragraph (c)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section.

(c) *Former members.* (1) In all cases of allegations of paternity against former members of the Armed Forces or communication from a judge of a civilian court, including a judicial summons or court order, concerning the adoption of an illegitimate child of former members of the Armed Forces who have been separated from the Military Services, i.e., those members now holding no military status whatsoever, the claimant or requester will be (i) informed of the date of discharge, and (ii) advised that the individual concerned is no longer a member of the Armed Forces in any capacity, and that the Military Departments assume no responsibility for the whereabouts of individuals no longer under their jurisdiction. The correspondence and all accompanying documentation shall be returned to the claimant or requester.

(2) In addition, the last known address of the former member will be furnished to the requester:

(i) If the request is supported by a certified copy of either:

(A) A judicial order or decree of paternity or support duly rendered against a former member by a United States or foreign court of competent jurisdiction; or

(B) A document which establishes that the former member has made an official admission or statement acknowledging paternity or responsi-

bility for support of a child before a court of competent jurisdiction, administrative or executive agency, or official authorized to receive it; or

(C) A court summons, judicial order, or similar document of a court within the United States in a case concerning the adoption of an illegitimate child; wherein the former serviceman is alleged to be the father.

(ii) If the claimant, with the corroboration of a physician's affidavit, alleges and explains an unusual medical situation which makes it essential to obtain information from the alleged father to protect the physical health of either the prospective mother or the unborn child.

PART 85—HEALTH PROMOTION

Sec.

- 85.1 Purpose.
- 85.2 Applicability and scope.
- 85.3 Definitions.
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- 85.6 Procedures.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 53 FR 33123, Aug. 30, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 85.1 Purpose.

(a) This part establishes a health promotion policy within the Department of Defense to improve and maintain military readiness and the quality of life of DoD personnel and other beneficiaries.

(b) This part replaces 32 CFR part 203 and establishes policy on smoking in DoD occupied buildings and facilities.

§ 85.2 Applicability and scope.

(a) This part applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, and the Defense Agencies.

(b) It is directed to all military personnel and retirees, their families, and, where specified, to civilian employees.

§ 85.3 Definitions.

Health Promotion. Any combination of health education and related organizational, social, economic or health care interventions designed to facilitate behavioral and environmental alterations that will improve or protect health. It

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includes those activities intended to support and influence individuals in managing their own health through lifestyle decisions and selfcare. Operationally, health promotion includes smoking prevention and cessation, physical fitness, nutrition, stress management, alcohol and drug abuse prevention, and early identification of hypertension.

Lifestyle. The aggregated habits and behaviors of individuals.

Military Personnel. Includes all U.S. military personnel on active duty, U.S. National Guard or Reserve personnel on active duty, and Military Service Academy cadets and midshipmen.

Self-Care. Includes acceptance of responsibility for maintaining personal health, and decisions concerning medical care that are appropriate for the individual to make.

Target Populations. Military personnel, retirees, their families, and civilian employees.

§ 85.4 Policy.

It is DoD policy to:

(a) Encourage military personnel, retirees, their families and civilian employees to live healthy lives through an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive health promotion program.

(b) Foster an environment that enhances the development of healthful lifestyles and high unit performance.

(c) Recognize the right of individuals working or visiting in DoD occupied buildings to an environment reasonably free of contaminants.

(d) Disallow DoD Components' participation with manufacturers or distributors of alcohol or tobacco products in promotional programs, activities, or contests aimed primarily at DoD personnel. This does not prevent accepting support from these manufacturers or distributors for worthwhile programs benefiting military personnel when no advertised cooperation between the Department of Defense and the manufacturer or distributor directly or indirectly identifying an alcohol or tobacco product with the program is required. Neither does it prevent the participation of military personnel in programs, activities, or contests approved by the manufacturers or distributors of such products when that

participation is incidental to general public participation.

§ 85.5 Responsibilities.

(a) The *Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)* (ASD(HA)) shall coordinate and monitor the DoD health promotion program in accordance with this part, executing this responsibility in cooperation with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs). The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) (ASD(HA)) shall:

(1) Establish and chair the Health Promotion Coordinating Committee comprised of representatives of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel) (OASD(FM&P)), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Logistics) (OASD(A&L)), the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) (OASD(RA)), each Military Service, and such other advisors as the OASD(HA) considers appropriate.

(2) Facilitate exchanges of technical information and problem solving within and among Military Services and Defense Agencies.

(3) Provide technical assistance, guidance and consultation.

(4) Coordinate health data collection efforts to ensure standardization and facilitate joint studies across DoD components.

(5) Review dietary standards for DoD dining facilities as specified in DoD Directive 3235.2¹

(b) The *Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel)* (ASD(FM&P)) shall, in collaboration with the ASD(HA), coordinate and monitor relevant aspects of the health promotion program. These include:

(1) Use of tobacco products in DoD occupied facilities.

(2) Operation of health promotion and screening programs at the worksite and in Professional Military Education, DoD Dependents Schools, and section 6 schools.

¹Copies may be obtained, if needed, from the U.S. Naval Publications and Forms Center, Attn: Code 1062, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120.